SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL CON-VENTION.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Senator Sprague addressed the convention to-day, opposing tree trade and denouncing the centralization of capital as at New York.

The committee will report to-morrow. A letter from General Lee was received with immense applause, which was renewed sgain and again.

LATER. - Delegates to the convention con tinue to arrive and now number nearly eleven

The following resolutions were read and re-

That the standing committees bold over until next session, and that their respective chairmen have power to call them together at any time; asking each State to hold a convention and appoint ten delegaces to a general convention; instructing the committee to ascertain the expediency of forming a permanent convention to meet from time to time; requestthe Southern railroads to hold a convention for establishing immigration co-operation; for taking means for systematic laber; asking aid for the Augusta and Brunswick Railroad, and the S. lma and Memphis Road; for organiming a committee of five to memoriatize Congress on all subjects endorsed by the conven-

Governor Patton offered a resolution, which was passed under a suspension of the rules, to memorialise Congress for a repeal of the direct land tax of 1862.

The Committee on the Southern Pacific Bailroad reported that it is the (pinion of this conventio: that the interests of the whole country, and especially those of the Southern States, could be served by the main trunk railroad line from San Diego, California the function of the rivers Co'crado and Gila, and along the valley of the Gila south to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient central point near the thirty-second parallel east of the Brason River, from which main trunk feeders should lead to St. Louis, Memphis, New Orteans, and other points. It was adopted unanime usly.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The President has appointed f. E. Bryan, Postmaster at Augusts, Ga., vice Blodgett suspended, and the Rev. Turner, culor d, at Macon, Ga., vice Washing-

Brevet Brigadier-General W. Krzyzanowski has been appointed Supervisor of the Internal Revenue for Georgia Alabama and Florida.

The general impression is that Motley's instructions are very pac.fic, but non-sommittal Boutwell directs the Assistant Treasurer at

New York to sell two instead of one million gold weekly until further orders. Laventree, for some time acting consul at Havana, has arrived here. He represents the

cause of the Cubans as very fair, and far from unpromising. Laventree had an interview with the President. Boutwell directs collectors of castoms to dis-

continue the collection of discriminative tonpage duties on Spanish vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico. The customs from the 10th to the 15th, were

three and a half milhons. Minor K. Kellogg, the American painter, wil deliver the opening address at the Corcoran

The Texas election will not occur until No

Cuban correspondence by the steamer Columbia, dated Neuvitae, May 11. contains the ment that the Republican government had been fully organized by the insurgents in Cuba. Cospedes was elected President, Aquibra Vice-President, and Quesada Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. Presies' mangural address is published, also his farewell address in resigning his provis.onal authority.

EUROPE.

AN EMBUTH IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 20 .- An ugly riot occurred in Trabee. The police interfered, when they were attacked by both parties. The police then fired on the people, many of whom are hurt, Three policemen are wounded.

THE OUTRAGES IN SOUTH ISLAND-PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The Archbishop of Cashel, Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, in a pastoral letter refers to the recent outrages committed in South Ireland: He considers it lamentable that the acts of a few desperadoes should tarnish the fame of Tipperary, and emphatically denies the existence of an agrarian conspiracy. The outrages, he says, were the result o unhappy relations existing between landlords and tenants, and that the settlement of the land question in Ireland would be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrences. The pastoral bids diesatisfied tenants to look for hope to the Imperial legislation, and points out the danger of estranging and disgusting by the commission of such outrages as have recently been perpetrated.

MR. JOHNSON DECLINES THE SOUTHAMPTON BAN QUBT.

LONDON, May 18.—Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities of Southampton declining the proposed banquet in his behalf. He took that occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He was assured that the people of both countries would regard any interruption of existing friendly relations as a dire calamity.

THE LONDON STANDARD ON THE ALABAMA QUES-

LONDON, May 18 .- The Standard to-day has an article on the Alabama claims treaty. It says: "The idea of awaiting further expressions from Parliament and Congress commits the business to in efficite postponement. England's sentiment being clearly pronounced, she is still prepared to subm t to a proper tribunal the question of wrongs and damages, but any attempt to reopen controversy on preposter us grounds, whatever the American sentiment may be, is absurd. From this position England cannot recede."

REACTION IN SPAIN. MADRID, May 20 .- Dispatches announce that

two thousand adherents of Queen Isabells are at Perpignan, in France, nearly ready to cross the frontier. Government is taking measure to prevent the invasion if possible.

WILSON AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Bosrow, May 20 .- Wilson, addressed the Eight Hour League. He held the intention of Congress was that workmen should have full pay for eight hours' work. He savored co-operative associations.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The delegations from the Merchants and Exchange Boards of St. Louis will leave that city to-morrow for the New Orleans Commercial Convention.

Dr. N. Stanton, of Boston, President of the Wills Valley Railroad, from Chartaneoga to Meridian, Mississippi, is at Cincinnati with an important proposition to the Southern Rail-

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Practical View-Will it Pay ! Now that the first gush of exultation at the

completion of the Pacific Railroad is over, the sagacious Western journals, with their practi-

cal and versatile knowledge of railroads, begin

to indicate what, in their opinion, the undertaking actually amounts to. Some question has from the first existed as to whether this long line, through an unpopulated country would pay in the outset, though in the end the settlement of the intervening lands might render it profitable, and these, as the company has been endowed with such a large portion of them, it will be its interest to get set led up as rapidly as possible. But whether the railroad is at once a success or not, the sagacious corporators have so manipulated the government that their own success is placed beyond the reach of contingencies. The Cincinnati Gazotte, the leading Republican paper of Ohio, 81ys: The Pacific Railroad was a great enterprise, worthy of a great nation. It had become a po-litical necessity, and it had also become a plank for the platforms of both parties. The influence for the pistforms of both parties. The liminose of easy communications is leading to the plement the building inflaence of political union. It was necessary that the road should be built, and it is a subject for great regret that the government did not take the construction into its own hands. Its employment of an intermediate access was very unfortunate, for it has it suited in the expenditure of enough to build and equip a road in the best trainer, without giving in rearra a reliable road.

without giving in return a reliable road. After referring to the manificence of the government to the road, the Gazatte says: Thus the very bountoousness of the subsidy worked against the good construction of the worked against the good construction of the road. The government gave and enough for a great empire—teo secil us par mile; a subsidy in bonds of \$16 000 per mile, and treble this amount for 150 miles, which alone would go a great way toward building the road. Besides this, it authorized the companies to mortgage the road to the amount of \$16 000 per mile, and treble this amount tor 150 miles of the mountain region the government taking a the roas to the amount of above per line, and treble this amount for 150 miles of the mountain region, the government taking a second mortgage only for the security of its subsidy in bonds. All this richness give the companies a chance to build the road and pocket an immense profit, and then abandon it. This chance they increased by corrupting the government officers who had supervision of the work, by which they incoured its acceptance by successive sections in a very incomplete state, and by which they procured its acceptance by successive sections in a very incomplete state, and by which they propertied great frauds in engineering both by increasing grades to save cost, and by it creasing the length of the road to procure subsidies. All this fraud is believed to have been greatly familialed by making a number of members of Congress interested in the profits of these caormous subsidies.

What the manner of construction is our

What the manner of construction is our readers have been advised by the information published in this paper at various times. These companies can now abandon the road and carry off an enormous profit. This would leave the United States no recourse for its cam than to take the road and assume the first mortgage bonds. It is a question yet to be determined whether the road can be made to pay the cost of running and of the c runi cepairs. The probability is that it will come upon the United States Government to make this experiment.

That the road will ever do any extensive

business in through freight is a notion which can only be entere incd by forgetting the condictions of cost on roads where the running is ditions of cost on roads where the running is much cheaper. It may carry the bullion of California, but this will not be a very large item in the business of a railroad. Passeners will be the principal through freight that can afford to pay the cost. Some teas from China may be imported that way from curiosaty. Possibly the silks of Caina might stand this costly tran portation; but if they all come

any great importance, will be the carrying of passengers. And while the country on so large a part of the line continues a wilderness, and, therefore, furnishes hitle local business to the road, we expect that it will have to be

However, as our Cincinnati contemporary says, the work is grand in all its features; nothing has been done on a small scale; it is grand in its magnitude, and grand in its gigantic frauds. Our feelings at the laying of its last rail should be grand accordingly.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE. Union.

James Askew, who was arrested last week, charged with killing a colored lad, succeeded in making his escape from his captors, and has not since been overhauled. Darlington.

The Democrat says: "Since our last the weather has been cool—too much so for the season—and the crops, gardens, &c., are consequently very backward. Cotton is coming up slowly, and looks weak and sickly. Corn is doing somewhat better; but we must have better seasons, and much earnest work before the end of June, or our hopes will be destroyed. We are having a fair amount of rain, which seems to encourage the grass more than any-

Edgefield.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "During the past week a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by hail, swept from southwest to northeast through a portion of our district, occasioning considerable dam ge to outbuildings and fences. The most serious damage we have heard of occurred at Mr. David R. strother's and Dr. O. W. Allen's, where certain on buildings, to say nothing of fences, were

eriously injured.
"Up to yesterday (Monday, 17th.) the weath Tup to yesterday (monday, 18th.) the wester or continued cold, chilly, windy. Monday was a bright and sunny day. But as we write (Tuesday, 18th.) it is raining freely, and a somewhat cold rain. We hear different reports, from different sections, of the u.jury done to the young cotton. In m ny sections the plant is reported dying in considerable quantities. Until the coming of warm weather, we dire say the real extent of the injury will not be known."

Spartanburg.

Rev. Thomas Hutchius, a well-known Methodist minister, formerly of Spartanburg, died in Savannah recently.

The Spartan notices the death, on the 14th inst., of Mr. A. M. Peurifoy, a resident of that county. The deceased was a native of Sumter, but had been runsed up and chi fly resided in thereton. He was a young man of most Charleston. He was a young man of mos

amisble charaster.
The Sparian also aenounces the death. Saturday last, of George Floyd, who was shot by Fielden turn reveral days ago, near Price's Ford. Turner was in ox cated, and caerished no malice at the time of shooting, or previous,

towards the deceased.

The dead body of a colored woman, Adelpha towards the deceased.

The dead body of a cobred woman, Adelpha Wingo, was found on North Paco et River, in Spirtanburg District, on the 7th inst. A jury of in quest was assembled by Coroner Willis, who gave a verict of 'Death from Providential cause." This woman left home during the day to visit a neighboring house, and d.d. not return. At a late hour in the evening a search was made for her, when she was found lying dead in the road, her neck bone brighes, with no external bruise. It is the impression that she was killed by lightning.

The Spartan says: 'On Friday evening last a storm of hall, rain and win1 passed over this section, which continued about twenty minutes. The hall was not very large but felt thickly, and drifted in places to the depth of three or four inches. The storm was apparently destructive; but after it had subsued no damage was o be seen more than that

rently destructive; but after it had subsided no damage was o be seen more than that trees were minus a part of the r foliage, which ay upon the ground in considerable profu-sion. Upon information from different sections of the district, we are cornan that he storm passed over a very narrow belt of con-

The Present Feeling in England in He-

gard to the Alabama Claims-John Bull's Back up at Lad.

The Lendon correspondent of the New York Tribune writes under date of the 6th inst. :

The irritation caused by Mr. Sumner's speech goes on incressing instead of dimmishing, as I hoped it might after a littly reflection. I have already described it as extending through all classes, turning old friendship into ill-will, and uniting those who were for us and those and uniting those who were for us and those who were against us in one common purpose of resistance to the demands supposed to be mide by Mr. Sumner. With a good deal of reluctance, and with some qualifications. I said we had few friends left, if approval or even theration of Mr. Sumner's speech was to be the condition of triendship. With a good deal more reluctance, but without any qualification. I say to-day that so far as I know we have not, in that sense a surgle triand in England. Of course sense a single friend in England. Of course I do not mean that men long conspicuous for their sympathy with us have on a sudden become enemies, or that they recant anything they ever said on our side. But they dissent wholly from Mr. Sumner's statement of the American claims and grievances. They find wholly from Mr. Sumpers strement of the American claims and grievances. They find fault with the tone of the speech, and the extent of his demands. In more than one particular they are misled, or some of them are, by the misrepresentations of the Lordon parameters and of the lordon parameters. by the misreresentations of the Loi don papers, all of which make Mr. Sumner say somethings which he clearly does not say. Comment on the speech continues duly, in the press and everywhere else, and while there is a difference in the degree of resemment expressed in different quarters, the agreement of opinion is practically unnumbrus. Engla d will fight rather than yield to the claims made or indicated in this speech. She will fight rather than even negotiate on any such basis. If than even negotiate on any such basis. If Mr. Mctley's instructions cover anything like the ground taken by Mr. Sumner, he will be met by a point blank refusal to consider his met by a point blank refusal to consider his proposals. At this moment, I doubt whether any proposals whatever would be listened to. It popular feeling counts for anything in the Foreign Office, they would be simply shouted Of course, I don't mean that Mr. Motley is likely to be received with not vilty. The most furious would greet tim with politieness enough, but all parties will resist with equal resolution an attempt to enter upon any negoresolution an attempt to enter upon any nego-tiation which does not disavow, in fact if not in terms. Mr. Summer's authority to speak for

the American Government.
I do not care to follow the London papers any further in their a tacks on Mr Sumner. That would only be to rewn e my last letter. Language intemperate enough at first has grown flaily more vio ent. Mr. Somner is bracketed with Mr. Chand'er, and the two are bracketed with Mr. Chand'er, and the two are held up tog ther to public hate as men who have gone mad in the raversion to E gland. The Tr.bune comes in for its share of vituperation, spits of its dignified protest against Mr. Chandler's excesses. Its real offence is in being the leading fadical journal in America; Radicalism being in England the chief of the seven deadly sins, of which a new catalouge needs be promulgated by ecclesiastical authority. The talk about Canada infilms the popular fury, and it does so no with tand popular fure, and it does so no with standing the known opinion of leading Englishmen that Canada ought to go, and some day mustgo, and when she goes must be absorbed into the republic. The most thoughtful among English statesmen would rejoice to be rid of a costly dependency which keeps them in perpetual fear lest it should be lost disgracefully in the first war that may break out. But they reser will be the goes will be goes will be goes to be goes will be goes to be goes will be goes to b they never will let it go under menace, ir while its cession might expose England to the sus-picton of surrendering it from fear. He co-even the suggestion of the Tribune that England might off r to to America with the con-sent of the colonists themselves, provokes wrath. The Duly News, misled I supprase, by the spectator, denounced at as a "scandalous" propo-al, that E gland should be required to hand over her province as a peosity for her Alaboma wrongs. Next day the News, which cartainly does not meat to be unfair, corrected pertainly does not meas to be untair, corrected its markes, and to-day it copies enough or your article on Mr. Chandler to show its rest But even the News is -wept away by the

drift. But even the News is swept away by \$1.0 irresistible current of popular opinion against Mr. Sumner and his speech, and every American view on the Alabama question.

I do not, however, think the war party is a majority here, any more than it is in America. Between dissenting from Mr. Sum ier's speech and declaring war the interval is a long one. Some of the men who are most vehiment against the speech are most emphasic in pro-testing against war, and even those who say a bill made out for some four or five bundred millions sterling, but they are far from believing that Mr. Motley is going to present it for payment. Most people with whom I talk—and during the past week I have seen not a few men whose opinions have great weight—declare for peace in the abstract, but peace on condition that the American Government shall refrain from suct insult as they discover in 3 r. Sumner's speech. But I confess have met nobody who seems willing any longer to go so far as a good many men vere fees a have met nobody who seems whing any longer to go so tar as a good many men were ready to go list year. Over and over again I have put the question: "Won'd you advocate a convention in which, as Lord Stanley and Mr. Mill proposed in March, 1868, the liability of Eng and for damages by the Arbama should of Eng and for damages by the a "busine should be admitted, leaving a commission to adjudicate upon claims and determine the amount?" and the answer is invariably "No." The men most friendly to us say that such an admission, whether or not they individually might be willing to make it, has become impossible. English opinion has settled down on the rejected traity as the limit of concession; beyond English opinion has settled down on the rejected treaty as the limit of concession; beyond this they will not go. The party that was ready to refer to arbitration the question of the recognition of rebel be ligarency has disappeared. Indeed nobody thinks it passible at this moment to down thing. The irritation is too general, the exasperation too great to permit even a discussion. No doubt, this fewer will subside but it must run its course, and it will do no hum to recollect that when and it will do no him to recollect that when Mr. Adams first presented the American claim for damages on account of the Alabama with his modest request for arbitration claim and arb tration together were resented with scarcely less indignation than rages now. It was less general, but not less intense. Mr. Vernou Harcourt, hiding his blushes behind a newspaper screen as "Historicus," protested in the name of law and reason and a lot of other things that no such claim should ever be considered. Yet it has been. I don't mean to argue that England will some day be ready to pay haif the cost of our war, for I don't understand Mr. Sumner nor any body else in America to demand that, though the English papers will have it that that is our ultimatum. But the "hole history of this controversy shows that a very loud English No is capable of sott-ening in a whispered Yes. I have no sort of doubt that when it suits our government to resume negotiations, they will get a civil answer, though they may not get an immediate assent to their proposals. Meanwails, there is nothing to do but wait.

The scheme for sending a special envoy to the street and the sending a special envoy to the scheme to resulting to the scheme to resulting a special envoy to be supported when the scheme to resulting the scheme

The scheme for sending a special envoy to Washington, which was to have been brought forward, is necessarily postponed. I promised to rewrite for you my lost accounts of that to rewrite for you my lost accounts of that plan, but it is a seless to go into it now. Sor Heary Bulwer's motion was set down, as I understood for last Tuesday, the 4 h instant, but it was put off, and I hope is not to come on at present. Nothing would be more unlinely than a debate in Parlament on this question at this moment, since men would say a great many things in a white he t which a little waite things in a white he t which a little waite things in a white he t which a little waite things in a white he taken a little waite things in a white he taken a little waite the construction of south Caradian election of South Caradian system thought the construction of South Caradian system to construct the construction of South Caradian system to construct the construction of South Caradian system to construct the construction of South Caradian system for construction ike the present outburst of anger against

-Habitual drunkards at Ilin ois, by a recent Albitim ardinarios is history, by a recent act of the Legislature, are hereafter to be sub-jected to a very stringent course of freatment. They are classified with indigent, do ic and insance persons and are to be placed under the care of guardinas or of the overseers of the poor. A similar provision exists in Pennsyl yania, but the regulations are more strict in Illinois since in the latter State when a per-son has once been declared a habitual druna-ard, the guardianship over him must continue for an entire year.

—General Butier was taking tea at the house of a hady friend in Washington, the other day the General seemed to look as though so mething was lacking and the following dialogae took place: Histess—"Can it has no-sobie. took place: H stess—"Can it be possible.
General, that you have no spoon?" Butter
(cising indiganuly and holding out believe you hands)—"No, madam; if you don't believe you can search me."

15 O 18 OF COUNTRY; has been defined as the passenger of the interest on the passenger as the passenger of the same was last familed, five incident thousand doilars.

16 O 18 OF COUNTRY; has been defined as the passenger of the same was last familed, five incident thousand doilars.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. | THE COLUMBIA DISTRICT METHO-DIST CONFERENCE.

> The annual meeting, or Conference of Columbia District (South Carolina Conference. Methodist Episcopal Church, South,) was held in the church at Sumter, on Friday and Saturday last. The chair was occupied, with much efficiency, by the Presiding Alder of the District, Rev. Sidi H. Browne.

> The regular routine of business, which consists of a minute examination into the condition and prospects of the various churches within the limits of the district, reports from within the limits of the district, reports from committees under the several headings including education and shurch hierature, election of lay representatives to the Annual Conference, &., was observed, and was attended with much interest. The r ports indicated an improving condition of the church, especially with reference to Subbath schools and the financial interests.

> the financial interests.
>
> Daring the meeting the interests of Wofford College vere brought forward, under the report of the Committee on Education, smomitted by Rov. H. M. Mood. Dr. Shipp addressed the meeting in regresentation of the college.
>
> His statements in regard to the faculty and students of the college, and its condition, influence and prospects, were in the laghest defined to the regression. fluence and prospects, were in the lagnest de-gree grantying. Others addressed the meet-ing in behalf of this noble institution of learn-ing, and a general interest u.d z at exhibited in behalf of its support, which gave promise of much precious fruit in the fature. The educa-tional quota of the consolidated collection was handsomely responded to. The following laymen were elected to the annual conference, by ballot: A. A. Gibert, J. H. Kinster, Robert Brece, Dr. E. T. Rembert, Alternates—N. S. Punch, Joseph Lawaon, Dr.

Alternates-N. S. Punch, Joseph Lawnon, Dr.

Dr. Shipp delivered an able discourse, in the presence of a very large congregation, at the Methodist Church, in the morning. His theme was mainly the influence or relationship in connection with the rewards of eternity, as existing in the mornal state between pistor and papels.

The afternoon was devoted to the Sabbath school interest. The schools connected with the Buptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churchis of the town and been invited to units with the Methodist school on the occasion Tuese were present in large numbers.

These were present in large numbers.

Rev. Symn I Leard, the agent of the conference, addressed the children teachers and parents at length, in a style and manner peouliarly fitting and happy. Rev J. W. Murray, of the Sumter Circuit, also addressed the assembiage with much spirit, point and beauty. The autresses and the opening prayer by Rev. The audresses and the opening prayer by Rev N. Tailey were accompanied with beautifu oles, selected for the occasion and sung with fine effect by the children.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE. Ufficial.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS AND RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING IN OC-T BER, ONE THOUSAND RIGHT HUNDRED AND

SIX Y EIGHT. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated for the par-ment of the various officers and the expenses of the tate G vernment, that is to say: For of the 'tate Government, that is to say: For salaries - For the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the Secretary of Sea c. three thousand dodars; for the private secre tary of the Governor two thousand dollars; for the Adjutant and Inspector-General, twenty-five hundred dollars; for the Assistant Adju ant and Laspector-General fincen hundred dolars; for the Comptroller-General, three thousand dollars; for the Sate Treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars; for the once clock to the State Prossurer, eighteen hundred dollars; for the Auditor of the State, twenty-five hundred dollars; for Superintendent of Elucation, twenty-five hundred dollars; for the Object States, accompanies Court, four thousand do lars; for the two Associate Justices, a even thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Judges, twonly-eight thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Solicitors, eight thousand dollars; for the three Chancelors, to January 1, 1869 fifteen hundred dollars; for the Att runy-temperals three thousand dollars; for the Chief Justice of the Supreme lars; for the Att rney-teneral, three housand dollar; for the Attornsy-General's Clerk, one dolar; for the Attornay-General's Clerk, one thousand doll re; for the Clerk of the Suprema-Court, fifteen hundred dollars; for S ate Re-por er fifteen hundred dollars; for the Keeper of the State House, three hundred dollars; for the Superintendent of the South Carolina Penthis costly tran portation; but if they all come by that route, the business would hardy be perceptible.

The only through business of the road, of They persist in believing that Mr. Sumper has itentiary, two thousand dollars; for the State and the superintendent of the South Carolina Pensist in believing that Mr. Sumper has itentiary, two thousand dollars; for the State and the superintendent of the South Carolina Pensist in believing that Mr. Sumper has a bill made out for some four or five bundred Labrarian, tour hundred dollars; for the three hundred and the sumper hundred by the carrying of a bill made out for some four or five bundred the sumper hundred by the carrying of a bill made out for some four or five bundred the sumper hundred by the carrying of the State hundred by the carrying of the sumper hundred dollars; for the State hundred by the carrying of the sumper hundred dollars; for the State hundred by the sumper hundred dollars; for the State hundred by the sumper hundred dollars; for the State hundred by the sumper hundred dollars; for the State hundred by the sumper Health Officers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for the County Auditors, thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars; for two Watch-men for the Statehouse and Grounds, nine hundred dollars; for arrearages of salary due

SEC 2. Executive Department: For contingent fund of the Governor, twenty-five thou-sand dollars, out of which shall be paid the exof the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics renses of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistic to be drawn upon the order of the Governo for the contingent fund of the Treasurer, fi for the contingent fund of the Treasurer, netteen hundred dollars; for fire-proof safes for Treasurer, one thousand dollars; for contingent rund of the Compiroller-General, one thousand five hundred dollars; for contingent fund of the State Auditor, one thousand dollars; to contingent fund of the Adjutant and Luspector-General, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the Superintendent of Education, fifteen hundred dollars; tor the contingent fund of the Secretary of state, one thousand collars; for contingent lars; for the contingent fund of the Secretary of state, one thousand collars; for contingent fund of the Chief Constable, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the Legislative Library, two hundred dollars; to fonce and improve the grounds about the Governor's mansion. fifteen numbered dollars. The above appropriet these to be described as the control of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection. propriations to be drawn upon the order of the head of the several departments, if so much

be neces ary.
SEC. 3. Juliciary Departments: For purchase of books for the Su, reme Cour. Library, one thousand dollars to be paid on the order of the Chief Ju-thc.; for contingent expenses of u-preme Court, under section 7 of an acceratified the 18 h day of September, 1868, two thousand

dollars.
Sec. 4. Ordinary Civil Expenses: For con-SEC. 4. Ordinary Civil Expenses: For contingent accounts seventy thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid the expenses of tax notices, assessment books, and other forms for the whole State, to be paid by the Trasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller-General. Provided, No accounts for costs on tax executions returned nulla bona shall be paid out of this appropriation. this apprepriation—except on the warrants of the Comptroller-General already drawn; for the payment of County chool Commissioners twenty thousand dollars, if so much be neces-sary; for the support of the Lunaric Asslum sar; for the support of the Lunatic Asvium, sixteen thousand dollars; for deficiency in appropriation of eighteen hundred and six y-s ven for the support of the Luna c Asylum four thousand five hundred dollars; for the education of the deaf, dumb and band, three thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Governor; for deficiency in appropriation of eighteen hundred and six y-seven for construction of South Carolina Pencentary, tweeve thousand three hundred dollars, and for continuing the construcfrom the South (a olina Pententiary, fiftee) from the South Calonia residentiary, three hundred dollars; for permanent printing, two we thousen't do lars, it so much be necessary; for the Colawba Indians, two we hundred dollars, to be paid upon the order of the Gov-

SEC. 5. For payment of State Police, ten SEC. 5. For payment of State Police, ten thousand dol'ars, it so much be necessary.

Sic. 6. E. acti nal Department: For the support of Free Schools, fifty thousand dollar, in addition to the amount raised by the capitation tax, to be apportioned to the several cauties in conformity to schools of article X of the constitution; for the pay of the Professors of the University of South Carolina, twenty-two thousand dollars, if so much bounces ry; to one Pemoestrator of Anatomy, one thousand dollars; for a Librarian, freasurer and Secretary of the Faculty, fifteen numbered dollars; for the Bursar and Marshal five numbered dollars; for the Bursar and Marshal five numbered dollars; to mean and expenses the University induces, eighteen hundred do lars; all of which shall be paid upon the order of the Governor.

SEC. 8. Military expenses: Fo defray the ex-

SEC. 8. Military expenses: Fo defray the expenses of enrollment, organization and equipment of the muitia, twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid on order of the Governor.

SEC. 9. For the payment of the salaries of the commission to codify the laws of the State, ten thousand five bundred dollars. All contingent expenses connected therewith and allowed by law shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the State, upon the order of the Compiroller-General.

SEC. 12. That all taxes assessed and payable under this set shall be paid in the following kinds of funds. VIE: The bills receivable of the State. United States currency, National Bank

State. United States currency, National Bank

notes, cold and silver com.

SEC. 11 The Auditor of the State is hereby authorized and directed to levy and cause to be collected, a sufficient per centum of taxes, to raise a necessary amount of money, upon the assessed valuations of the property of the State to meet the appropriations enumerated in this act: Provided, There shall not be assessed and collected, under the provisions of this act, an amount exceeding one million In the Senate House, the twenty-second day of

March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES MONTOOMEET,

President of the Senate.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker House of Representatives.
Approved the 231 day of March. 1869.
Burear K. Scott Governor. Married.

STEEL_FENSIER.— n the ev ning of the 19th Instant, by the : ev. D. SPRETURE Rev H STEEL, of Marion, to Miss RE EULA FENSIER, of Charles Marion Star please copy.

Juneral Motices.

Ir. and Mrs. JOHN MONELUA PE. Mrs. H. J. Jan. PORDS. Mr and Mrs. L D. Moway, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mowar, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former at Grace Church THIS Monwino, at Eleven o'clock, without further invitation.

Øbituarn.

WILSON.—ISAAC R WILSON, born in 't. Paul's Parish on the 12 h of Februsry, 1815, died in Charleston on the 9th of May, 1869, in the forty fifth Parish on the 13th of February, 1859, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The subject of this notice, the selector of the famina "W: con" seed, was watery known on account of his eminent success in the cultivation of fine cotton and highly sel-emed wherever he was aboun. He was a fine specimen of those noole country gendlemen who have given character to air Nite to reo many generations. Simple and courteous in his mannee; tenoer and "finitionate in hi-domestic relations; in think to his triends, and warmy eloved by them; a kind and sympathizing weighbor; a quict, law ab ding and patriotic citizen, he performed use part in life with extremely and middle though too early to have com letted the full task of man yel late room by the early to have com letted the full task of man yel late room by the secured the warmest est em and dinderest reg of the many by whom he was known. Requirecal in page.

Special Motices.

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MY. No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES .- It would be a happy thing for the world it all the excitants at present used in th

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